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STEARNS, RUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in REAR KINSON DEED COOKS LIKERS EMBRYDDATE GOALO'S IN MANUALIA ROMENY, MYLINERY GOADS AS MICHAELS From co-wy mostly no unvited to cumulos our stock before purchasing. STRAINS, HUTCHISSON & Co.

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Evaluation and American Floor Or, Cloth, and all other grade pertaining to the trade HOSHERY POR 1854.

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All goods shown cheerfully, reports nied feirly, offered at a small circums to the nights of cost, not submitted to the perchaser's un-

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TO THE HON JOHN P. HALE-" LET US SPEAK OF

WCELD'S FAIR .- Prize Medal awarded to T. Gilbert A CREAD STAIR.—THORSE ACTION AND ACTION OF THE ACTION AS SOLD AT HORSE WATERS AND ACTION OF THE ACTION AS SOLD AS A CONTROL OF THE ACTION AS A PARK THE P

Wenderfil Invention .- Goodman & Baldwin's patent Organ Melodeous, with two banks of keys, complex swell case. Le. - the only thing of the kind in the courty. S. D. & H. W. Smilks well-known Melodeous, which as well as 9. h. H. and tuned by the equal isomograment. Common Melodeous of all styles are prices. Being sole Agent for these instruments enter was sufficied. Usual discount made to the trade, and 12) per cent to chergymen purchasing for their even use. hierack Waters, No. 350 Broadway.

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ers can mattacks, the refused our most lost on history to be read at
the same time imports the facility of the half-instead of carbonting it. Sold and present quicked at CRISTADOMA, No. 6 Aster
Roses.

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ALSERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular semi-weekly cale of Storks and Boxps This Day at 12 o'clock, at the Morchand Exchange For forther particulars we refer to his advects encount to another column.

Travelers should always be provided with a box of Envisor's Purssonne Warten et this space of the year Tany re-here Couple Colds. Sore Trust, and Hoursen as, in ton minutes after me, and effect a rapid cure. Sold by C. V. Chrikerson a Co., No. 51 Staroloy at, General Agents for Now-York and vicinity.

The only pure and greaseless remedy for restoring the fellen locals barken's clearly Tonique. Price 25 cents. Soid everywhere Principal depth banken's Ladies' Ham Dassing Estatismistr, No. 439 Broadway.

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HAIR DYE AND WIGS - BATCHELOR'S Manufactory he these articles is removed to No. NO Broadway, opposite to the Park, where he has the best necomposition in the world for the application of his famous Hair Dye, and the make of his newly-in-cented Wigs and Toupers. Nice private recommend to use they in-

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—Our Semi-Weekly agritated in the same paper as the protein duranced. Weekly, and we targe du country them has who have no daily mail, or think they cannot afford a Builty paper, to give this an examination. We always about a general conference he largest possible amount of oscill and inference large matter into our Weekly; yet it is physically impossible that we should gain there has when of car intoor from Europe, Ash Minner, California. Meaken, Central America, &c., &c. But all these are given in our Sami-Weekly, and there is not another space based in this world which contains so large an amount of mainty original reading for so smalls sum, and we trust that, since forming has been reduced to a mete hagasille, there are incommed of our friends who have bitheret taken the Weekly who will harpecleth that the Rami-Weekly. We will send a operiment is any one who, without an alpecting us to express that listed the spaty for he.

TRAMS. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE .- Our Semi-Weekly

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Our breation is very coursel and easily found. Stand on the Actor Breass end of the considered arms the control of Park, and you cannot evold exclude earthy. Because for the park and you cannot evold exclude care along the park and you cannot evold exclude care along the park and you cannot evold exclude care along the park and you cannot evold exclude care along the park and you cannot evold exclude care along the park and you cannot evold exclude care along the park and you cannot evold exclude care along the park and you cannot evold exclude care along the park and you cannot evold exclude the park and you cannot ever every and the park and you cannot every exclude the park and you cannot every exclude the park and you cannot exclude the park and you cannot every exclude the park and you cannot exclude the park and y

New Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whetever is intended or investion must be exthenticated by the recue and address of the system in the accessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We estend undertake to return rejected Communications. NY W.S. - Any person sending as importest news, either by Talegraph, Mail, or other also, with be liberally paid, provided it is used by on-

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut yesterday placed itself on the record against the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, not so decidedly as the Whig Convention had done, but explicitly enough for the conspirators at Washington to understand what it means. Will bey be warned in time, or will they go on defying and provoking that universal atorm at the North, of which this is but one of the countless premonitory manifestations?

A WORD TO SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF

CONGRESS. When we consider the generous personal qualities of several of the southern Members of Congress; when we take into account their high and keen sense of personal henor, it seems difficult to imagine that they should not shrink with instinctive horror from any proposal, come from what quarter it might, to repudiate a fair, ancient and deliberate bargain, the binding force of which has been recognized and acknowledged ten thousand times over, and the entire consideration for which has been already received and enjoyed. Without appealing to southern honor or southern chivalry, it mld seem to require only a very moderate portion of that ordinary and every day quelity known among as simple citizens of the North as common honesty, to prevent the better part of the southern Members of Congress from either themselves setting on foot any such fraudulent scheme, or from allowing anybody else to set it on feet for them. And yet strange as it may seem to these who look only at the outside of things, it is the concurrent report of all who are familiar with the facts that out of Texas hardly a single southern Member of Congress will be found to vote against the repeal of the Missouri Restriction. Remarkable phenomenon this! Wonderful manimity of southern Members of Cougress, never exhibited except upon questions involving the interests of slave-holding, and until quite recently, cot seen even upon such questions.

When did it happen, we should like to ask, that anybedy proposed any injustice or supposed injustice to the South; when did it happen that anybody proposed, we do not say to violate but to evade the fulfillment to the utmost letter of any bargain, or supposed bargain with the South, especially if that bargain happened to be in favor of Slavery, that plenty of northern Members of Congress did not leap indiguant from their geats to protest in the loudest and most pathetic terms against any such iniquity? How many generous northern men submitted in silence, though the blood of agony all the while cozed drop by drop from their para. lyzed torgues, to the torture of the Fugitive Slave Law : resolute 'all the white, like the boy of Sparta, to give no sign of what they suffered: all because they believed that the Fugitive Slave Law was nothing more than what the slave-holders might rightfully demand under the compromises of the Constitution !

And now see what return we get for all this. Not a a single southern Member of Congress except those from Texas to vote against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise! And mark the reason too which they have the coclness to offer for this repudiating baseness- which even such a man as Mr. Benton has the coolness to offer, if indeed there was not, as we suspect, a litle of irony in what he said on this subjecta reason adding insult to injury, such as might naturally enough be expected from a Mississippi repudiator, but coming from those who profess to hold to the doctrine of paying debts and fulfilling contracts, quite unintelligible at least to cursory observers.

We could not ourselves have moved in this matter. ray the neathern Members of Congress; we could not in honor or justice have proposed anything of the sort : but if the North voluntarily offers us the repeal of the Missourl Compromise it won't be expected that we should refuse to take it. Perhaps not. But then we cantell what can be expected, and what will be and is expected. Among us at the North, if a man's drucken or dishonest servant coming at midnight offers to sell in his master's name, to his next-door neighbor for a bettle of whicky, a set of valuable silver spoops, we do expect in such cases that before completing the purchase our neighbor will take a little time and trouble to necertain if the person offering the spoons has any authority to sell them. To complete the bargain and take the spoons, while the owner lay fast asleep in his bed wholly unconscious of what was going on, and without any eppertunity to know it, would be esteened one of those cases in which the receiver is as bad as the thief-nay, worse, because if there were no reneiver there would be no thief.

To vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to aid by his vote in earrying that repeal, is what no southern Member of Congress over can do with honor. The very furthest that he could go with honor would be to abetain from voting at all. If a majority of the northern Members of Congress could be found base enough to vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise it might be said with some plausibility that the southern Members were under no obligation to come to the aid of the minority. But for southern Members to assist by their votes in carrying the repeal against the majority of the northern Members, would he to take upon themselves the whole responsibility of the net, since but for their cooperation the measure would not have been carried.

This surely is too plain to be questioned by any reaconable man; and you in the face of all this comes the reterated report from Washington-All the southern Members, all at least but two or three, are counted upon as certain to vote for this repeal! Should such prove to be the case, which we will never believe, as to some of those Members from the South who call themselves Whigs till we see their names recorded in the fatal list of Yess; but should such prove to be the case, this upanimous rascality can only be accounted for as having been produced by one or the other, or perhaps by the joint operation of two causes, neither of them articularly creditable to the parties concerne l.

The relation of masters and slaves is such that, as is well enough understood, no master feels himself under any very strict obligation to keep a promise made to a slave. In fact slave-holding, from beginning to end, is a system of repudiation; and no wonder that those who begin with repudiating the Declaration of Independence and the Rights of Man should see but little binding for e in their own word, no matter how solenally pledged and ratified by no matter how many acts of Congress. Why should the white slaves of the North expect to have faith kept with them any more than with the black slaves of the South ! What business have we of the North to complain that the slaveholders follow the same rule in their conduct toward us, which we encourage them to follow and sustain them in following toward their own laboring population? How absurd in us, after doing our best to help our southern brothren to banish from their hearts every suggestion of justice and honesty, to ask of them justice or honcary in their conduct toward us!

Such is the rather bitter train of reflection that may be expected to arise in many northern minds hitherto very favorably disposed toward the South, as they pender over that black list of Yeas for the repeal of the Misscuri proviso, including all the southern votes with just northern traiters enough to make up a ma grold ereing currilles Remember the same is MASON BROTHERS. | ority We leave it to our judicious southern Walig

voke such reflections.

There is, however, another explanation of the foremore just, though we hardly knew whether our southern brethren will regard it as any more compil neutary. Slave holding is beyond question a very corrupt-Members of Congress, at least the bulk of them, know very well the course that honor and justice demand. The know it, but they do not dare to follow it. They

are not rescale-only cowards. Cowardice is thought a great stain at the South. yet political cowardice has of late years become next to fraud upon the rights of Freedom. Neither cotton nor relatively dear; and it is easier to grow into a compeuniversal there. So fierce and ferocious has grown to sugar, neither the discovery of the cotton gin-giving tence at the West than at the East. We apprehend be the fanticism of slave holding that no public man, | value to fields otherwise of little worth-or of the | that a man who knows how to grow the largest crops no Member of Congress or would-be Member of Congress, no State Governor or Legi-lator, no Judge, sveh, daye stand up against it. Any moderation on this sub- of avarice wielding the lash over the quivering flesh of setts than he could in Illinois or Wisconsin. And there ject, any appeal to justice or reason, is thought to man and weman enslaved, will be able to prostitute are many privations (especially for women) to be enevince the foulest taint of Abolitionism-a taint of which all seuthern politicians are ten times as much afraid as they would be of the cholera, the vellow fever. or the plague. Here then, is the explanation of the trampled upon by gambling politicians who hold no ceived and misled. There is already in the West rathwonderful unanimity of the southern Members of Coegress upon this question of the repeal of the Missouri of the whole proceeding the influence villainy of carry- ence and policy of the Union will once again become they were duped and cajoled into migrating from the ing that repeal by the aid of southern votes. They see | wubservient to the extension and consolidation of Liber- | seaboard to the Westit, but they do not dare set up to the promptings of their | ty alone, and the same spirit which renders the name own consciences: they do not dare to conform to their | of Washington forever illustrious will answ live in own clear sense of what honor and justice demand, lest | the zetion and shape the destinies of the United States. their political adversaries and rivals should raise against them the mad cry of Abelitionist!

And now for the reflections which this view of the subject will be likely to suggest to the late supporters at the North of the Compromise of 1859. Surely, they will say, in the bitterness of their hearts, things are coming to a pretty pass. The negroes of the South, including under that description a considerable number of persons of quite light complexion, and said also to have in their veius some of the blood of the "first famllies," are held in slavery by the law of the land. The owners of these negroes, frightened to death at the idea of being suspected of Abelitionism, are little better than slaves to their own fears, under the influence of which they treat us as if we were slaves too, without spirit to resist or courage to complain.

This certainly is not a view of the social and political workings of Slavery which will tend much to reconcile any body at the North to its introduction into the broad territory of Nebraska. If the southern Members of Congress think it wise and judicious to drive the whole North, Silver Grays and all, into an invincible necessity of taking this view, they will do well to cooperate with a few poor spirited northers traiters in repealing the Missouri Compromise; at the same time we would not advise them to rely much on any great steadfastness of these same porthern traitors in standing up against that storm of northern indignation, certain, as is now very evident, to be raised by so tricky and treacherous

WASHINGTON.

brate; it is proper to look back with honor and grati- place. We like Northern Indiana or Illinois and Southtrue greatness; and we may be sure that while advance land yet unimproved in Michigan, Ohio, and even in ing humanity will hereafter find individual men less | South western New-York and North-western Ponnsylgiery of Washington will not be held in affectiouste hundreds of dollars may wisely go far enough to have remembrance by the world, and above all by the free- distanced Speculation, so that he can buy accessible men of America.

erations. The ancient idea of Roman patriotism, strip- | so many might go there as to glut the labor market. in his career. In vain do wo look through it to find any precedent for the present interpretation of official spotless in his great account with the nation.

As a young man we behold him honorably earning his ture and a savage for, we see him combining the skill | try as new as that; but it cannot be exempt from them. dar us of exultant youth. As a member of the carly Congress, we perceive, if not a leader, as he wanted them. We believe they are not known on Lake Super Armies of America, in the awfully impending struggle from deep wells, we presume the most sickly portions will of his fellow-citizens and against the promptings | Ague of his own private feelings.

find Washington mourning over that disunion, as evidence, if continued, that the blood and treasure of the Revolution were vainly wasted. And once again in Convention, be offers every inducement to the North join the South. He was an Abelitionist. He " orofterward expressing his profound grief because the Legislature of Virginia had then just refused to take the necessary steps to abolish Slavery. But in these decenerate days, when Virginia is used as the negro

clops and convicts, were not marched to the Presidential house and complimented for the service they dered in the Presidential election. Then it was not Then it was not yet discovered that " to the victors power of plauder" is necessary to keep a party to- will then be ahead of her. ther. Then men like Joseph Reed could not be bought, and like Edward Rutledge, declined office. with the qualification that it would be accepted if a better man could not be found. Then the Collector of the chief Port was not rudely dismissed because he would not lick the dust from off the feet of power. Then the Administration did not descend to low-watermark to find objects of vengeance, by dismissing competent persons from office and putting in their places | proving the correctness of these accounts. blocksuards and gamblers. Then office-holders did

Slavery, and to plant Human Bendage on Free Soil, and in this view we consider emigration westward deinflaming the country and menacing the perpetuity of sirable for many. But if he wants to live where his the Union with the pitiful, the revolting object of se-children can attend school, and his wife would like to

But with all this political declension we have abiding faith in the Republic, because we have faith in the ing institution, but it can hardly yet have worked so sound, and honost and manly heart of its farmers and meinjuriously as to have totally extinguished in the south- chanics, -of the men who live remote from the vice and ean mind all sense of the difference between right and corruption of cities, who read the Bible and the newswreng, at least as between white men. The southern | papers, and who think for themselves as they follow the ew and labor at the work bench. We do not believe that they will desert the principles and practices of the founders of our Union, by lending themselves meanly in any locality west of the Wahash. Good Farming and pusilanimously to the revealed baseness of our sham-Democracy, and consenting to every conceivable can live easier where Land is cheap than where it is steam engine, enabling the sugar-planter to annas per acre, and is willing to work constantly, can become wealth in a short time, noither these nor any new form rich by Farming faster in New-Jersey or Massachuforever the name of this country. Not the men of ac- countred in a new country that are not felt in an old tion and of labor are roused; light streams on the one. It is well to look the whole subject in the face, future, and the despised North, outraged, insulted and not be whimpering next year that you were depledge sacred, and know no principle but their own er an overstock, especially of wives, whose ruling toplouthsome selfistness, will at last assume her due les are the comfort they enjoyed, the prospects they proviso. They see just as plainty as we do the villalary equality in the politics of the Nation. Then the influ-exualed in, the refinements they cherished, before

GOING WEST.

We have recently received many letters of inquiry, whereof the following is a sample:

Cambaiogroup, Mass., Feb. 15, 1854.
Siz: Will you inform me, either by letter or in our weekly paper -1. Which is the best time for going West, the spring or

What part of the West is the best to emigrate to, tak-Does the Fover and Ague prevail much in Wis-

4. How long does the Preemption of a lot hold good? 4. How long does the Preimption of a lot hold good?
5. I have seen it stated that a part of the north-western quarter of Ohio was yet in the hands of the Government, and for sale at the Government price of \$1.25 per acre, and that it was excellent land. Is it so?

Many want to go West, but for want of reliable information do not attempt it, and I promise that many would feel obliged by a short article in your paper relating to the subject. I want to go a healthy locality, decent land, and fair water.

Yours, c. H. B.

Our answer to this writer may serve for others also:

here it is:

1. For a farmer, Spring is decidedly the best season for migration westward if he can start early; for a Mechanic, almost any season will serve. We should advise a Farmer so start as early as the 1st of April; but travel and transportation are then much dearer and journeying with a family less agreeable than in June, which month we would suggest to Mechanics. The Farmer of limited means who expects to work for others at first, and not get in a crop of his own this year may also do well to wait. He will find work abundant in Haying and Harvesting almost anywhere.

2. A volume might be written in answer to this ques-The honored anniversary of Washington's birth was tion and not exhaust it. Briefly-There are good locaeclebrated in this City and in other places yesterday tions everywhere, and energetic, capable workers cau under no necessity of wandering away from Schools with salutes of cannon, military and civic parades, kardly locate amias between Baffelo to Pittsburgh on and Churches, nor of locating where he must drink commemorative crations, and all the services usual on | the East and St. Paul to Independence (Mo.) on the the occasion. It is a fit day for Americans to cele- West. Far more depends on the man than on the tude on the noble life of that illustrious example of | ein Wisconsin very well, but there is very much good essential to the happy evolution of its destinies, be- vania. A farmer of ample means need not go even cause the masses will be elevated to a higher level of beyond the Delaware River to find land worth buying ower and action, the day will never dawn when the and cultivating; but he who has more children than land at (or near) Government price. For good Me-That the principles and practices of Washington | chaples and Artisans, we consider Wisconsin and Hilare despised and ignored by our present National rulers | nois States hard to beat. Chicago is now growing is but an additional reason for dwelling upon the with immense strides; Milwankee is doing well; so name, in connection with a day sacred to his memory | are a hundred smaller places in these two States. For and to the hopes of humanity as illustrated by political a good chopper, digger, drifler or miner, who wants to integrity and self-sacrifice. In him we find a man who | earn money by hiring out at good wages, we never saw deemed duty to the State paramount to personal cousid | a better country than that on Lake Superior: though

ped of egotism and brutality, and softened by a milder | 3. Fever and Ague is apt to prevail in all countries faith, and advanced political creed, was exemplified when first settled by civilized people. The breaking of the soil hastens vegetable decomposition and throws off nexious gases in extraordinary quantity. unilversation and party meanness. We find a man Wells are few and shallow, and thousands, in urgent avoiding not seeking office: we find an office holder need of buildings, fences, plowing, &c., drink the water obtained from ' sloughs' or sluggish brooks, almost putrid with decaying vegetation. Fevers of some sort ving at hard work. As a youthful negotiator, traveling | are all but inevitable consequences. We believe Wisthrough wilds and dangers, advancing on primeval na- consin to be more free from them than any other consand coolness of mature years with the impetus and | They are far more prevalent in Illinois, and indeed in every other Western State; even Minnesota suffers by the gift of eloquence, a man who never held back, and | rior unless carried there in the system; the pure water whose counsels were invariably discreet. When it of the leaping, dashing brooks and the bracing air of became necessary to elect a head for the troops, we Rat healthful region proving an effectual antidote. know that he made no movement, open or occult, to Eut whenever their swamps and sloughs shall have gain the place; and when he heard before Congress | been drained, their prairies broken up and subdued, that he was chosen as the Commander-in-Chief of the | and their people supplied with relatively pure water with the most powerful sation in the world, he buried | of the West will be as healthful as Western New-York his face in his hands and rushed almost frenzielly from | new is. Meantime, a man may well decide to pay a the assembly: and his acceptance was such as to leave | little more for land, or take that which is less fertile. to doubt that he took the command in obedience to the | rather than subject himself and family to a seasoning of

4. A Preemption or settler a right to purchase any The wer concluded, and the colonies disunited we quarter section whereen he had located prior to its being bespoken at the Lund Office by any one else, did formerly protect him for two years from the date of his cutry: we believe that is still the case, though Proemption acts have generally been limited in their offective duration. We however, most decidedly advise dained that the North-western territory should not every pleaser to work out by the day or month and he stained with Slavery. He wrote to La Payette | care the money to buy his location, and have the patent in his pocket before siriking a blow on the land.

5. There is a considerable portion of North-Western Obio which has never been bought of the Government, but we believe the State has laid hands upon most of breeding and fattening market, for the newly acquired this under the act of Congress surrendering swamp couth, and when solemn compacts are violated to ex- lands to the Stutes which include them respectively. terd that market, her great men cherish other senti- That land, whether owned by the Union or the State, is quite fertile as well as heavily timbered; but Chills When Washington was President, every official, and Fever are rather common there, especially near from the highest to the lowest, knew that he must do | the Manusce. We hardly know a State whose soil is aphis duty. Then peculations were unknown. Then preclating in value more rapidly than that of Ohio. We Empire Clubs, having among their members note lous | regard her te-day, with her Two-and-a-Half Millions of people, as the most magnificently timbored State in the Union, and her central location, access to the great lid, the indispensable and overarching service, ren- markets of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, proximity to the seaboard, and almost unconsided facilities for transportanecessary to represent a President as a tariff man in | tion by River, Lake, Canals and Railreads, insure a Pennsylvania and a free trader in South Carolina. | most rapid increase in Population, Production and Wealth. In 1860 her population will be about Four belong the spoils of office," and that "the cohesive | Millions, and we doubt whether more than one State

Another correspondent (A. W. P.) writes thus:

Another correspondent (A. W. N.) writes thus:

BIDDEFORD, Mo., Feb. 16, 1854.

Sin: Would you advise a young man, with a small family and twelve hundred dollars in cash, to ungust to the West! If so, to what State (or part of State!) I wish your reasons, pro or con, on this question through your paper, (one hundred and fifty copies of which circulate here). Myself and quite a number of others in this place, feel allutic restlers in hearing of the glowing accounts of farming in the West, and have some idea of traveling the correctness of these accounts.

friends to my whether it is wise to promote and to gro- Then the President did not plot to extend the area of in Wisconsin or Iowa than it would in this quarter. for those who have a wate for it, but it is well to be gress, which, as it is more charitable, is also doubtiess curing votes toward his own reslection. Also, the get within sight of a churchonce a month or so, he must the land that lies within reach of Civilization is already snatched up by settlers or by speculators: if he buys Government land, he must expect to live thirty miles from stores or mills, and wait some years for schools and churches to reach him. And as to "glowing ac-"counts." we can tell him that more money was made will pay anywhere, bad Farming nowhere; but a man

> From another of the letters before us, we extract as follows:

Dennam, Mass., Feb. 13, 1834.

" We are young mechanics, cabinat makers, of limited means, say \$1,000 or thereabouts. We wish to invest this amount in some profitable business in the West, thinking there would not be so much competition in capital and trade as here. We realier incline to Wisconsin, in Medison or that neighborhood; but wish to ask for information as to the facilities for hiring water or other power in that vicinity, or any other place to which you may think fit to direct us. We have thought it best for one of us to take a trip out there this spring or summer, and would wish to know the best and cheapest route from Boston. We wish to ask your opinion about locating land warrants ont there, in case they can be procured. If convenient, your early reply will oblige yours, respectfully.

G. W. M. & J. B. DEDUAM, Mass., Feb. 13, 1854.

-We can assure these friends that water-power is abundant throughout Wisconsin, including the neighborhood of Madison. We consider that city a very favorable location for young Mechanics, if they be good cres. So is Rockford, Illinois, where a good waterpower is improved and a very large building erected, to be let in rooms to mechanics, with power. Elgin, Joliet, &c., Illinois, with Beloit, Racine, Janesville, Sheboygan, Fond-du Lac, and a bundred other villages in Wisconsin, proffer favorable openings to good, steady Mechanics. And the very fact which may discourage the emigration westward of Farmers should impel that of Mechanics. Provisions are, and long must be, relatively cheap there ; so that the Shoemaker who must here make two pairs of Boots for a barrel of Flour may there obtain a barrel for one pair; and so with Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Cabinet-makers, &c. A Former may possibly blunder in migrating West, but we can hardly see how a Mechanic could lose by it. He can buy or build there for less money: there is work enough to be done; and he can always buy his brend cheaper there than in this quarter. And he is prairie bilge-water.

The chaspest route from Boston, for emigrants, is probably by Albany to Buffalo by railroad; thence by steamboat around to Green Bay, Saginaw Bay, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine, Southport, or Chicago, as may be nearest your destination. It may be quite as cheap to come to this City, as the great focus of inlant nagration, and here make a bargain for a through passage. Mind whom you buy of, and see that your ticket necords fully with your contract, leaving nothing to verbal understanding. As to Land Warrants, we consider them good prop-

erty for honest men to let alone. They will serve in locating Public Lands; but there is not a chance in a hundred that good Mechanics will ever want to settle be the result ? in the dense wilderness or lonely prairie, where alone Government land is to be found. Money is about as good property as you can take West; and it will buy anything that is fer sale there, which Land Warrants will not. The issue of these pestilent contrivances for Poor bas already crowded back the eastern boundary of our Public Lands at least a day's journey and largely interposing a broad belt of warranted lands between Civilization and the Government Lands. Touch no Land Warranta!

CHEATING THE GERMANS.

An attempt is making to delude the German Democrats of the City into supporting the Nebraska bill. Almost without an exception they are opposed to this vast scheme of fraud. Having tasted oppression themselves, and left their fatherland for the sake of Freedom, they are not disposed to lend their aid in extending the blight of Slavery over the great North-western Territory, which if it remains free soil, their fellow countrymen will naturally have a large share in settling. In order to induce the Germans to come to a meeting where they may be made to lead their countenance to this infamous scheme, a call has been issued with the following headings:

"MAINTAIN THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS!

"PERSENTAIN OF THE UNION!
"DEMOCRACY, SOT ABOURTIOS!
"SELF GOVERNMENT, NO TUTELAGE! "No Maine Law!"

This meeting is to be held this evening at Washington Hall, in Elizabeth at, and the only serious purpose it has in view, is to procure an indorsement of the Nebraska bill, which will be trumpeted forth as the opinion of the German Democrats of New-York. The Maine Law, which is put forth in the call more prominently than any other subject, and to which it is well known the Germans are warmly opposed, is used simply as a bait to draw them to the meeting, and if mentioned in the resolutions at all, will be there simply to help the passage of the Nebraska indersement. The scheme was arranged at Washington, and the principal agents in its execution are understood to be the notorious Dr. Hebbe, who has come on from Washington for the purpose, and one Neumann, a Custom-House officer and editor of the Stants-Zeitung. It remains to be seen whether the Germans of the City will allow themselves to be swindled by these poor tools of Slavery in the way contemplated.

The Daily Times informs its readers that " a Russian gentleman frequently writes in the editorial columns of THE TRIBUNE." As The Times exhibits so much doubt will prefer to have that information correct, and no "Russian gentleman" has ever written a line for the editorial columns of this journal, or is or has been in any way a member of its staff of writers.

-Apropos to nothing, The Daily Times will also probably be happy to learn that its boast of being alone with The Journal of Commerce in publishing the news of the Baltic on Monday morning is equally a blunder. That intelligence was given quite fully in the greater part of the regular morning edition of THE TRIBUNE on that day, and we know of some up-town subscribers to the two papers who found not a word of the Baltie's news in The Times, while their -We can only say to this correspondent that \$1,250 copies of THE TRIBUNE were not so deficient. their work as men and not us the serfs of superiors. will go much further toward buying him a decent farm. Brogging is no doubt a pleasant and useful practice

The advertising organ of the b. ok Department take about the aspersions cast upon the Superintendent of that Department through THE TRIBUNE, 12 regard to his action in the case of the Merchants' & h changes Bank of Oswego. THE TRIBUNE fairly admitted the worthless character of the Bank in question, and the propriety of winding it up, but ventured to hold a different opinion from the Superintendent in regard to the policy of forcing it to immediate bankruptcy, when last year at Farming-yes, even by poor men-within the parties owning it effered to cancel \$3,000 of the twenty miles of this City. Boston or Philadelphia, than mutilated notes provided the remaining \$12,000 were relssued. We ventured to think that the public would be better served by thus making the securities in the Bank Department \$8,000 stronger, than by breaking the Bank with the whole circulation out. And this the "organ" calls "aspersion."

> A CATHOLIC VIEW OF AMERICA .-- A Catholic writer in France furnishes in the Univers the following philosophical explanation of the prevalence of spirit rapping in the United

Emirent theologians explain why the davil has more liberty in the United States than in Europa where the hely sacrifices of the mass are celebrated at wast distances apart, and where so many millions of men, descendants of Protestants, have no religion whatever, and are not even baptized. This rarity of the sacraments leaves the devil greater sway over men: he dares to come nearer the earth. not being driven afar by the frequent immolation of the divine victim, and he enters into communication with the human race by the mysterious means which God leaves open to him "

BRECKENBIDGE CANNEL COAL .- A friend has sent us a specimen of a new variety of Cannel Coal, from a mine in Breckenridge County, Kentucky some five miles from the Ohio River, with which it has just been connected by a Railroad. This Coal burns with a bright, clear, lively flame, with a scarcely perceptible smell like heated tar, but nothing like sulphur. It seems to be specially adapted to Locomotives, as the blaze emitted from a burning heap of it far exceeds that from an equal weight of hard wood. For the manufacture of Gas, it is said to be unequaled in value. The Louisville Journal declares that no other Cont will be used in that city from the first hour at which an adequate supply of this Coal can be furnished. A number of Louisville merchants, after scoing this Coal burned at their Exchange. united in certifying that its value, whether for family use or in generating steam, is unequaled. We trust this or sum other Coal will be found in such abundance and at such localities as will arrest the rapid destruction of our forests which the Railroads are now effecting.

Loss BY Exporting WHEAT.—The editor of the Farmer's Companion, Detroit, has been making some calculations to show the loss to the farmer, by exporting wheat instead of four. He calculates that of the 6,000,000 bushels of wheat annually produced in that State, 4,200,000 are exported, which would yield 37,800 tuns of bran and shorts, which if kept at home and fed to cattle would add far more wealth to the State than it receives from the price obtained, because the withdrawal of so much of the material constitnents of wheat from the soil will soon render it unproduc-

The analysis of bran shows that it contains:

Per cent.

Sturch, dextrine and sugar, 53 00 Woody matter.

Sugar of finurine, 1 00 Salta.

Cluten (dext-forming) 4 90 Water.

Fatty matter. 3 66 Aromatic.

In some wheats the ask is as high as 7 per cent.

Now all these are as essentially valuable, as food, as the wheat itself; and for fattoning much more so, the oil of wheat residing in the bran; waste wheat giving only about 1 per cent of fatty matter, or oil. But the ask of bran consists chiefly of phosphate of magnesia, a very valuable salt both in food and as manure; while it is one of the rarest in the soil, one of the most expensive to restore, and without which wheat appear and to the content. vithout which wheat cannot come to maturity.

From these premises the editor argues the advantages

that would accrue to the State by manufacturing the grain into flour at home instead of sending it abroad in the grain. The argument is a good one, and might be profitably ex-

tended a little farther. Besides continuing the production of wheat, the consumption of bran would add to the amount of dairy products, and beef and pork, which in turn would also increase other farm products till the amount to be experted would largely increase far beyond the value of the annual experts of wheat. Now suppose all of these increased productions were con-

sumed at home by the same class of mechanics that now consume the flour sent abroad, and instead of experting wheat or flour, or beef or pork, the State should expert the articles manufactured by the hordes thus fed, what would

One is protective, and the other free trade policy. Which is best for the Michigan farmers ?

ART INTELLIGENCE

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN having sold the enriching speculators at the expense of the Laboring | building containing its exhibition rooms on Broadway, op posite Bond-st, at a profit of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars above its cost some four or five years ago, had cubanced the price of wild lands to Actual Settlers by | decided, as we understand, not to have the usual ananal Exhibition during the coming spring and summer. We cannot but think this determination a mistaken one and trust that it may yet be revised and reversed. Exhibition has become too much a part of every year's events, and a source of pleasure and culture to too large a portion of the people to be missed with-out regret; and though in past seasons it may have fa len short of the perfection, which all must desire, it is too essential to the progress and prosperity of Art among us to be omitted without some absolute necessity which does not now exist. Besides, we learn from every side that the ertists had made unusual preparations for this year, and that the Exhibition would probably have been superior to its recent predecessors. We trust, therefore, that it may yet he held. There is not the slighest difficulty in procuring an appropriate gallery. If that of the Art Union cannot be had, there is an excellent and sparious one at the Crystal Palace, whose Directors would no doubt cheerfully devote it to the purpose, and where such a collection of works of art as the Academy can show, would not fail to be seen by the thousands of visitors who will be drawn to the generel exhibition of the Palace, which will probably be more splendid the coming senson than the last. that the decision of the Academy may be changed. It would be a pity, and not very creditable to the Council, if the year when they realize a fortune by a lucky speculation, should also be marked by a total neglect of the higher artistic objects of the institution.

Some time since we noticed the fact that David LEA-VITT. Eaq. of Brooklyn, had ordered of Mr. LEUTZE, the distinguished historical painter, a picture for which Washngton at Monmouth had been chosen as the subject the price of the work being fixed at \$10,000. It is now finished and exposed at Desseldorf, with many pictures by other artists, in an exhibition in honor of the deceased Hasenclever, and containing a large number of his productions. Lentze's picture is 21 feet by 13. It represents Washingon in the rage into which he fell on that memorable occur ion. General Lee had been sent out with a detachment of the American Army to cut off and take an English baggage train commanded by Gen. Clinton. Lee, without having fulfilled his orders, returns with his command in disorder, pursued by the enemy. Washington rushes with his staff to meet the retreating soldiers. His appearance alone stops them: he brings them to order under the fire of the enemy and make a stand. The composition represents the moment when Washington, on horseback, with sword in hand, utters the word "Halt!" to the retiring soldiers, and pours out his imprecations upon his disobedient subordinate. On the left of the picture, as we learn from a landstory information about the business of its neighbors, it no German criticism, is a body of soldiers already under the influence of Washington's command, and still more under accordingly we will gratify it with the assurance that that of the personality and the voice of the hero, their retrograde movement having almost ceased. As the battle took place on June 29, 1778, during the greatest heat of the season, the soldlers appear totally exhausted. In the foreground a man is lying on the ground trying to drink from a pool. Another is busy supporting a dying comrade. Notwithstanding these hardships, the troops are enthusiastic from the presence of Washington, although the cannon of the enemy rest menacingly on the sarround ing hills. The aspect of the American soldiers is described as eminently impealing, with their variety of arms, extumes and ranks mixed up in a motley though artistic and picturesque combination. Rising from this chaot we see the powerful individuality of Washington domineering the whole scene.

The statue of Thomas Jefferson was cast on the 25th uit, at the royal foundary at Meulch. It is thirteen feet